

EXISTING CONDITIONS

A. STUDY AREA TERMINI/SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

1. Study Area Termini

The Study Area includes Dearborn, Jefferson, Ohio, Ripley and Switzerland Counties in southeastern Indiana and is generally bounded by US 421 on the west, I-74 on the north, and the Ohio River on the southeast. (See Figure 1.) The SR 101 Study Corridor termini are the Markland Dam Bridge to the south (adjacent to the Ohio River) and US 50 to the north, a distance of approximately 18 miles.

2. Socio-Economic Profile

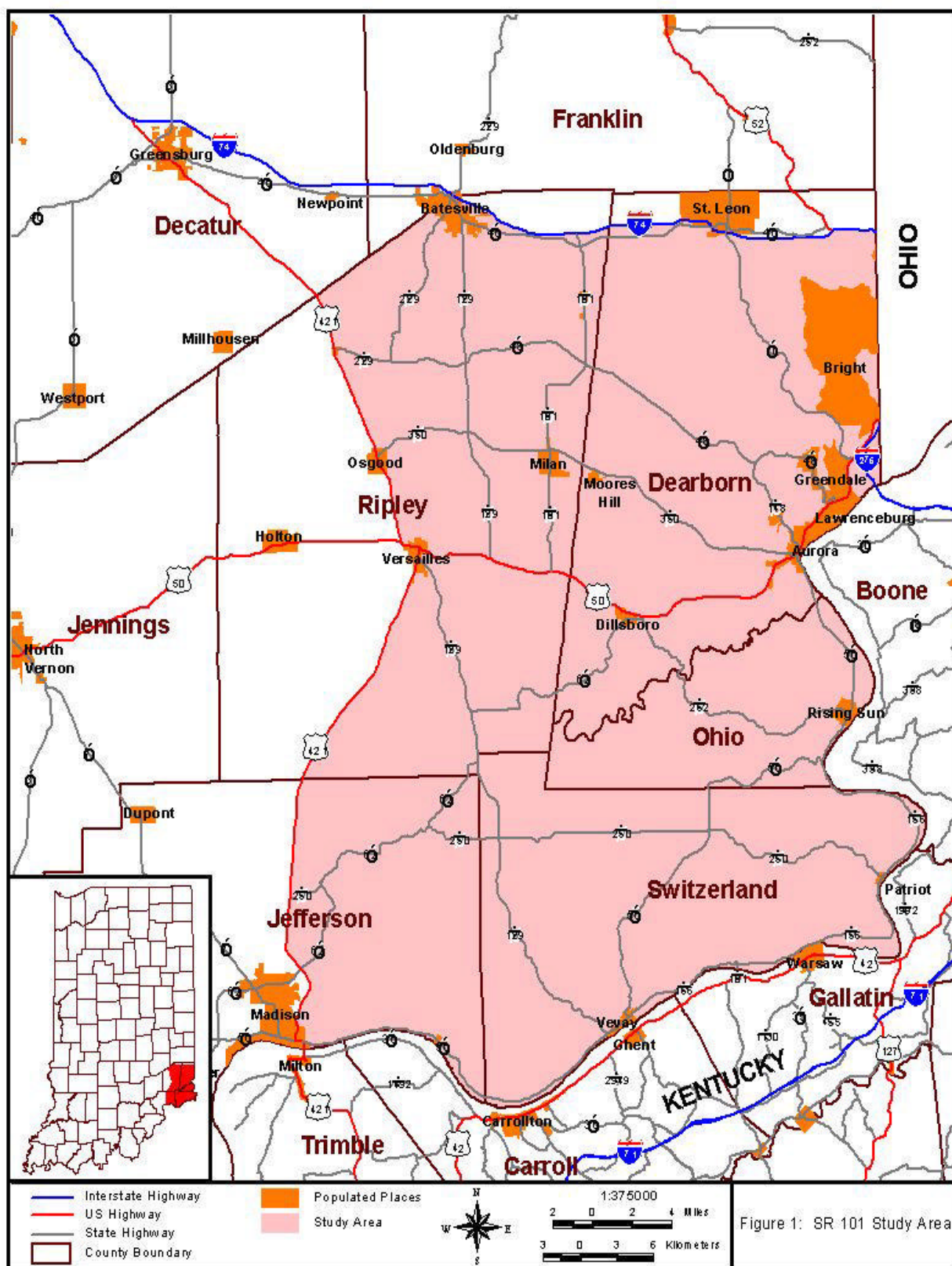
The five-county Study Area is located in southeastern Indiana adjacent to the Cincinnati Metropolitan Area. US 421 is the primary north-south route in the Study Area and runs through central Jefferson and Ripley Counties, passing through the communities of Madison, Versailles and Osgood. US 50, the primary east-west route, passes through central Dearborn and Ripley Counties, and links the Study Area to Cincinnati to the east and to I-65 at Seymour to the west.

Study Area Summary. Among the 92 counties in Indiana, four out of the five counties in the Study fall below the median county population, and Ohio and Switzerland are ranked among the four counties with the smallest population in Indiana. From the year 1970 through the year 2000 to the year 2025, the Study Area population has and is forecasted to grow at a faster pace than the State of Indiana (see Table 1). However, Jefferson and Ripley Counties fell below the Statewide population growth rate over the past two decades; and Ohio County also fell below the Statewide population growth rate this past decade.

Table 1: Existing and Forecasted Population

Year	Dearborn	Jefferson	Ohio	Ripley	Switzerland	Study Area	Indiana
Existing and Forecasted Population							
1970	29,430	27,006	4,289	21,138	6,306	88,169	5,195,392
1980	34,291	30,419	5,114	24,398	7,153	101,375	5,490,120
1990	38,835	29,797	5,315	24,616	7,738	106,301	5,544,159
2000	46,109	31,705	5,623	26,523	9,065	119,025	6,080,485
2025	68,520	37,680	7,280	34,840	11,470	159,790	7,012,000
Compound Annual Growth Rate of Population Change in Percent							
1970-1980	1.54%	1.20%	1.77%	1.44%	1.27%	1.41%	0.55%
1980-1990	1.25%	-0.21%	0.39%	0.09%	0.79%	0.48%	0.10%
1990-2000	1.73%	0.62%	0.56%	0.75%	1.60%	1.14%	0.93%
2000-2025	1.60%	0.69%	1.04%	1.10%	0.95%	1.19%	0.57%

Sources: Decennial population from U.S. Census. Forecasts from i 2000 Complete Economic and Demographic Data Source,i Woods & Poole Economics, Inc., 2000.



From the year 1970 through the year 2000, the income per capita in the Study Area was 85 to 87 percent of that Statewide, but the Study Area is forecasted to lose ground to 83 percent of the Statewide income per capita over the next 25 years (see Table 2). Dearborn and Ripley Counties have maintained per capita income levels above the Statewide median, but the other three counties have consistently fallen below the median Statewide per capita income. In particular, Switzerland County has the lowest income per capita in the Study Area, and has been among the bottom four counties Statewide for the past 30 years.

Table 2: Existing and Forecasted Income Per Capita

Year	Dearborn	Jefferson	Ohio	Ripley	Switzerland	Study Area	Indiana
Existing (1970 to 1998) and Forecasted (2000 and 2025) Income Per Capita (in 1992 dollars)							
1970	\$11,698	\$10,787	\$10,338	\$11,591	\$9,298	\$11,155	\$12,859
1980	\$14,790	\$12,978	\$13,397	\$13,482	\$10,637	\$13,569	\$15,940
1990	\$17,044	\$14,702	\$14,369	\$17,035	\$12,161	\$15,898	\$18,477
1997	\$18,822	\$16,451	\$17,886	\$20,611	\$14,277	\$18,232	\$20,751
1998	\$19,083	\$16,816	\$17,894	\$21,475	\$13,991	\$18,600	\$21,481
2000	\$19,624	\$17,301	\$18,301	\$22,452	\$14,340	\$19,170	\$22,232
2025	\$24,645	\$23,087	\$22,258	\$29,671	\$17,860	\$24,778	\$29,724
Compound Annual Growth Rate of Change in Percent							
1970-1980	2.37%	1.87%	2.63%	1.52%	1.35%	1.98%	2.17%
1980-1990	1.43%	1.26%	0.70%	2.37%	1.35%	1.60%	1.49%
1990-2000	1.42%	1.64%	2.45%	2.80%	1.66%	1.89%	1.87%
2000-2025	0.92%	1.16%	0.79%	1.12%	0.88%	1.03%	1.17%

Sources: 1 2000 State Profile: Indiana; Woods & Poole Economics, Inc.; 2000.

The Study Area employment growth rate was greater than the Statewide growth rate in the 1970's and 1990's, and is forecasted to grow at a faster pace than the State of Indiana over the next 25 years (see Table 3). However, Switzerland County has shown the slowest employment growth rate in the Study Area for the past 30 years, and has fallen consistently below the Statewide growth rate. Until the Grand Victoria Casino opened in Ohio County in 1996, Ohio County had experienced an even slower employment growth rate than Switzerland County. Because the Belterra Casino opened in October of 2000 in Switzerland County, the economic impact is not reflected in the year 2000 employment numbers nor the year 2025 forecast; therefore, the year 2025 employment forecast may be nearly 1,500 higher when Belterra Casino jobs are added.

Table 3: Existing and Forecasted Employment

Year	Dearborn	Jefferson	Ohio	Ripley	Switzerland	Study Area	Indiana
Existing and Forecasted Employment (total full and part-time employment)							
1970	10,919	12,658	1,102	9,047	2,275	36,001	2,290,879
1980	12,801	14,463	1,183	11,042	2,563	42,052	2,632,230
1989	13,958	15,719	1,289	13,696	2,777	47,439	3,030,705
1990	13,965	16,147	1,238	14,172	2,794	48,316	3,091,025
1998	19,274	17,435	2,979	16,176	2,951	58,815	3,579,846
1999	19,652	17,599	2,923	16,605	3,005	59,784	3,645,725
2000	19,540	18,280	3,080	17,130	3,110	61,140	3,719,540
2025	28,430	22,710	4,660	22,020	3,620	81,440	4,839,800
Compound Annual Growth Rate of Change in Percent							
1970-1980	1.60%	1.34%	0.71%	2.01%	1.20%	1.57%	1.40%
1980-1990	0.87%	1.11%	0.46%	2.53%	0.87%	1.40%	1.62%
1989-1999	3.48%	1.14%	8.53%	1.94%	0.79%	2.34%	1.86%
1990-2000	3.42%	1.25%	9.54%	1.91%	1.08%	2.38%	1.87%
2000-2025	1.51%	0.87%	1.67%	1.01%	0.61%	1.15%	1.06%

Sources: Existing employment from "Regional Economic Information System," U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, May 3, 2001. Forecasts for 2000 and 2025 from "2000 Complete Economic and Demographic Data Source," Woods & Poole Economics, Inc., 2000.

Dearborn County. Covering a land area of 305 square miles, Dearborn County had a population of 46,109 in the year 2000 (up from 38,835 persons in 1990).¹ The growth rate at 18.7 percent over the past decade exceeded the Statewide growth rate of 9.7 percent, and placed Dearborn County as the 12th fastest growing county in Indiana. The largest communities in Dearborn County are Lawrenceburg, home to the Argosy Casino (opened in December 1996), with a population of 4,685 persons in 2000 (up from 4,566 persons in 1990), Greendale with 4,296 persons in 2000 (down from 4,435 persons in 1990) and Aurora with 3,965 persons in 2000 (up from 3,909 persons in 1990).² Dearborn County is part of the Cincinnati Metropolitan Area. The 1998 per capita income at \$19,083 (in 1992 dollars) was 89 percent of the Statewide per capita income of \$21,481.³

¹ "2000 Census"; U.S. Census Bureau; March 9, 2001.

² "2000 Census"; U.S. Census Bureau; March 9, 2001.

³ "2000 State Profile: Indiana"; Woods & Poole Economics, Inc., 2000.

Employment (wage and salary plus sole proprietorships) in Dearborn County increased from 13,958 jobs in 1989 to 19,652 jobs in 1999 (19,274 jobs in 1998), an annual compound growth rate of 3.5 percent exceeding the Statewide annual compound growth rate of 1.9 percent. Reflecting the opening of the Argosy Casino, the major sector of employment in Dearborn County was Services with 6,134 jobs in 1999 (up from 5,837 jobs in 1998 and 2,823 jobs in 1989), followed by Retail Trade with 3,491 jobs in 1999 (up from 3,489 jobs in 1998 and 2,628 jobs in 1989) and Government with 2,353 jobs in 1999 (up from 2,298 jobs in 1998 and 1,959 jobs in 1989). Of the employment sectors that accounted for at least 5 percent of earnings in 1999, the slowest earnings growth from 1989 to 1999 was Nondurable Goods Manufacturing, and the fastest earnings growth was Services.⁴

Jefferson County. Jefferson County covers 361 square miles and had a population of 31,705 in the year 2000 (up from 29,797 persons in 1990). The growth rate at 6.4 percent over the past decade fell below the Statewide growth rate. The largest communities in Jefferson County are Madison with a 2000 population of 12,004 persons (down from 12,214 persons in 1990) and Hanover with 2,834 persons in 2000 (down from 3,608 persons in 1990). The 1998 per capita income at \$16,816 (in 1992 dollars) was 78 percent of that Statewide and ranked 76th among the counties.

Employment (wage and salary plus sole proprietorships) in Jefferson County increased from 15,719 jobs in 1989 to 17,599 jobs in 1999 (17,435 jobs in 1998), an annual compound growth rate of 1.1 percent falling below the Statewide annual compound growth rate of 1.9 percent. The major sector of employment in Jefferson County was Services with 4,450 jobs in 1999 (up from 4,413 jobs in 1998 and 3,383 jobs in 1989), followed by Manufacturing with 3,580 jobs in 1999 (up from 3,528 jobs in 1998, but down from 3,929 jobs in 1989) and Retail Trade with 3,432 jobs in 1999 (down from 3,489 jobs in 1998, but up from 2,628 jobs in 1989). Of the employment sectors that accounted for at least 5 percent of earnings in 1999, the slowest earnings growth from 1989 to 1999 was Transportation/Public Utilities and the fastest growing was Construction.

Ohio County. Ohio County had a population of 5,623 in the year 2000 (up from 5,315 persons in 1990) and covers 87 square miles. The decennial growth rate of 5.8 percent placed Ohio County below the Statewide growth rate. Ohio County is also part of the Cincinnati Metropolitan Area. The largest community in Ohio County is Rising Sun, home of the Grand Victoria Casino (opened in October 1996), with a population of 2,470 persons in 2000 (down from 2,479 persons in 1990). The 1998 per capita income at \$17,894 (in 1992 dollars) was 83 percent of that Statewide..

Employment (wage and salary plus sole proprietorships) in Ohio County increased from 1,289 jobs in 1989 to 2,923 jobs in 1999 (2,979 jobs in 1998), an annual compound growth rate of 8.5 percent exceeding the Statewide annual compound growth rate of 1.9 percent. The opening of the Grand Victoria Casino in Rising Sun resulted in a major job increase in 1996 in the Services Sector. Thus, the major sector of employment in Ohio County was Services with an estimated 1,664 jobs in 1999 (up from 243 jobs in 1989), followed by Government with 331 jobs in 1999 (up from 329 jobs in 1998 and 219 jobs in 1989) and Retail Trade with 271 jobs in 1999 (up from 215 jobs in 1998 and 197 jobs in 1989). Of the employment sectors that accounted for at least 5 percent of earnings in 1999, the slowest earnings growth from 1989 to 1999 was Government, and the fastest earnings growth was Services.

⁴ Regional Fact Sheet; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; May 3, 2001.

Ripley County. Covering a land area of 446 square miles, Ripley County had a population of 26,523 in the year 2000 (up from 24,616 persons in 1990). The growth rate of 7.7 percent placed Ripley County slightly below the Statewide average. The largest communities in Ripley County are Batesville with a population of 6,033 persons in 2000 (up from 4,947 persons in 1990), Osgood with 1,669 persons in 2000 (up from 1,656 persons in 1990) and Versailles with 1,784 persons in 2000 (up from 1,707 persons in 1990). The 1998 per capita income at \$21,475 (in 1992 dollars) was equal to that Statewide.

Employment (wage and salary plus sole proprietorships) in Ripley County increased from 13,696 jobs in 1989 to 16,505 jobs in 1999 (16,176 jobs in 1998), an annual compound growth rate of 1.9 percent equal to that Statewide. The largest sector of employment in Ripley County was Manufacturing with 5,452 jobs in 1999 (up from 5,252 jobs in 1998 and 4,567 jobs in 1989), followed by Services with 2,922 jobs in 1999 (down from 2,944 jobs in 1998, but up from 2,318 jobs in 1989) and Retail Trade with 2,470 jobs in 1999 (up from 2,410 jobs in 1998 and 2,054 jobs in 1989). Of the employment sectors that accounted for at least 5 percent of earnings in 1999, the slowest earnings growth from 1989 to 1999 was Retail Trade and the fastest earnings growth was Finance/Insurance/Real Estate.

Switzerland County. Switzerland County had a population of 9,065 in the year 2000 (up from 7,738 persons in 1990) and covers a land area of 221 square miles. The decennial growth rate of 17.1 percent placed the county 14th among the fastest growing counties Statewide. The largest community in Switzerland County is Vevay, home of the Belterra Casino (opened in October 2000), with a population of 1,735 persons in 2000 (up from 1,588 persons in 1990). The 1998 per capita income at \$13,991 (in 1992 dollars) was 65 percent of that Statewide and ranked last among the 92 counties.

Employment (wage and salary plus sole proprietorships) in Ohio County increased from 2,777 jobs in 1989 to 3,005 jobs in 1999 (2,951 jobs in 1998), an annual compound growth rate of 0.8 percent significantly below the Statewide annual compound growth rate of 1.9 percent. Even prior to the opening of Belterra Casino in October of 2000, the largest sector of employment in Switzerland County was Services with 554 jobs in 1999 (down from 562 jobs in 1998, but up from 400 jobs in 1989), followed by Government with 480 jobs in 1999 (up from 458 jobs in 1998 and 425 jobs in 1989) and Manufacturing with 453 jobs in 1999 (down from 470 jobs in 1998 and 584 jobs in 1989). Of the employment sectors that accounted for at least 5 percent of earnings in 1999, the slowest earnings growth from 1989 to 1999 was Durable Goods Manufacturing, and the fastest earnings growth was Transportation/Public Utilities.

Kentucky Counties. As a result of the bridges over the Ohio River at Madison, the Markland Dam and Lawrenceburg, the five-county Study Area interacts with the northern Kentucky counties of Trimble, Carroll, Gallatin and Boone.

Boone County. As home of the Greater Cincinnati International Airport, Boone County (KY) grew from 57,589 persons in the year 1990 to 85,991 persons in the year 2000, and had the second highest growth rate among the Kentucky counties over the past decade. Employment (wage and salary plus sole proprietorships) in Boone County increased from 42,777 jobs in 1989 to 77,172 jobs in 1999 (72,726 jobs in 1998), an annual compound growth rate of 6.1 percent significantly above the Kentucky Statewide annual compound growth rate of 2.1 percent. Services was the largest employment sector with 15,706 jobs in 1999 (up from 8,322 jobs in 1989), followed by Retail Trade with 14,776 jobs in 1999 (up from 9,633 jobs in 1989) and Transportation/Public Utilities with 13,785 jobs in 1999 (up from 5,960 jobs in 1989).

Carroll County. Near the Markland Dam, Carroll County (KY) is the home of Dow Corning, Gallatin Steel and North American Stainless. With a land area of 130 square miles, Carroll County grew only 9.3 percent over the past decade from 9,292 persons in the 1990 to 10,155 persons in the year 2000, slightly below the Kentucky statewide growth rate of 9.7 percent. The largest community in Carroll County is Carrollton with a population of 3,846 persons in the year 2000 (that has changed little over the past 30 years).

Employment (wage and salary plus sole proprietorships) in Carroll County increased from 5,635 jobs in 1989 to 6,997 jobs in 1999 (6,841 jobs in 1998), an annual compound growth rate of 2.2 percent comparable to the Kentucky Statewide rate of 2.1 percent. The major employment sector in Carroll County was Manufacturing with 2,483 employees in 1999 (up from 1,016 jobs in 1998 and 679 jobs in 1989), followed by Services with 1,207 employees in 1999 and Retail Trade with 1,063 employees in 1999. Of the industries that accounted for at least 5 percent of the earnings in 1999, the slowest earnings growth was Government and the fastest earnings growth was Durable Goods Manufacturing.

Gallatin County. On the south end of the Markland Dam Bridge, Gallatin County is home of the Kentucky Speedway (which opened in 2000 with 66,000 seats and has plans for another 120,000 seats in the near future). Covering a land area of only 99 square miles, Gallatin County had the third highest growth rate among the Kentucky counties, growing from 5,393 persons in the year 1990 to 7,870 persons in the year 2000. The largest community in Gallatin County is Warsaw with a population of 1,811 persons in the year 2000 (up from 1,202 persons in the year 1990).

Employment (wage and salary plus sole proprietorships) in Gallatin County increased from 1,677 jobs in 1989 to 2,953 jobs in 1999 (2,773 jobs in 1998), an annual compound growth rate of 5.8 percent exceeding the Kentucky Statewide rate of 2.1 percent. The major employment sector in Gallatin County was Manufacturing with 756 employees in 1999 (up from 687 jobs in 1998 and only 117 jobs in 1989), followed by Services with 446 employees in 1999 (up from 410 jobs in 1998 and 210 jobs in 1989) and Government with 362 jobs in 1999 (up from 345 jobs in 1998 and 247 jobs in 1989). Of the industries that accounted for at least 5 percent of the earnings in 1999, the slowest earnings growth was Retail Trade, and the fastest earnings growth was Durable Goods Manufacturing.

Trimble County. Across the Ohio River from Madison, Trimble County ranked 8 in the percent of decennial growth among the 120 Kentucky counties, increasing from 6,090 persons in the year 1990 to 8,125 persons in the year 2000. Employment (wage and salary plus sole proprietorships) in Trimble County dropped dramatically from 2,898 jobs in 1989 to 2,272 jobs in 1999 (2,238 jobs in 1998). In 1999, the greatest number of people were employed on the farm (725 jobs) although nonfarm employment accounted for 1,547 jobs (Services being the largest sector with 439 jobs).